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VOL. VI, NO. 90.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917

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STUDY OF LATIN ABOLISHED FROM GERMAN SCHOOLS

Says Miss Helen Reid, Before
Alumnae Society.

**FOUNDED PATRIOTIC FUND
HERE.**

Absorbing Paper on German Me-
thods on "When Blood is
Their Argument."

Those who were present at the
Alumnae lecture on Tuesday night
had the pleasure of hearing Miss
Helen Reid, of the Patriotic Fund,
read a most scholarly and inspiring
paper entitled "When Blood is their
Argument."

Miss Hunter, who introduced the
speaker, reminded the audience that
Miss Reid was largely responsible for
the splendid organization and admin-
istration of the Montreal branch of
the Patriotic Fund, also that she was
one of the founders of the Alumnae
Society and of the Girls' Club, which
later blossomed out into the Univer-
sity Settlement.

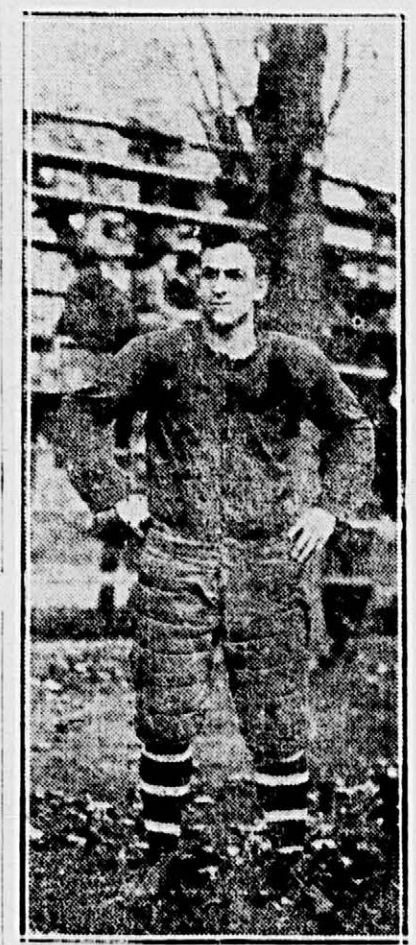
Miss Reid prefaced her lecture by
saying that she had spent many
months at different times in Ger-
many studying, and also visiting, and
that many of her German friends were
now fighting in the redoubtable Ger-
man army.

In looking back to August, 1914, we
all remember a lack of understanding
as to who was responsible for the out-
break of war. Was it Austria, the
Hohenzollerns, Prussian militarism,
the German people as a whole, or
certain groups of capitalists. It is
evident now that the whole nation
was imbued with a definite purpose,
that of world domination, with the
conviction that they are God's chosen
people, with the hate of England.
We did not realize that for a quarter
of a century the whole nation was
preparing for world power, by col-
lecting men, ammunition and ships.
But the scheme of preparation had a
much deeper basis than this, its foun-
dation was a definite plan of educa-
tion in the schools and universities
where students were taught that Ger-
many was the first and best nation,
that England was a decayed military
power, that France was given over to
vice. By this carefully applied state
system of education the children were
not allowed to contemplate the value
of the ideals of any foreign people. In
this way the German people have
been systematically cut off from all
influence or development from with-
out, and their salvation must come
from within, through revolution,
through the evolution of a constitu-
tional government which shall over-
come Prussianism.

We are learning that selfishness in
a nation, as in an individual, does not
pay, even when considered from ma-
terialistic and economic grounds.
Germany is not the only one who has
to learn the doctrine of the brother-
hood of nations, France and England
have to learn it also. History shows
that the attitude of monarchy
towards education has generally been
one of suppression. When William II.
came to the throne, however, univer-
sal education was established by law.
He took it and turned it to his pur-
pose. Henceforth it was not to de-
velop the judgment of the student,
but it was to be a system of instruc-
tion, directed and assisted by him-
self for the purpose of providing
German soldiers, and of stamping out
social democracy. German affairs
were to be the basis, undue time was
not to be wasted over Latin or Greek,
aggressive nationalism was to be
developed at the expense of constitu-
tionalism. This doctrine was con-
sistently preached by teachers and
professors, and a docile people ac-
cepted their statements blindly, un-
questioningly; no other viewpoint
was presented. The Germans became
a nation of madmen, the view of life
was entirely out of proportion.

In Germany the Minister of Edu-
cation is responsible to the Sovereign
alone, the Parliament can neither ap-
point nor dismiss him. The Emperor
indicates to him the lines along which
(Continued on Page 2.)

WILL HANDLE MEGAPHONE.



"BILL" HUGHES.

With "Bill" Hughes handling the
megaphone in front of the Rooters
at the McGill-Laval game on Febru-
ary 12, it will seem indeed like old
times. Last night "Bill," who is now
a student in Law, was approached in
regard to acting as leader of the
Rooters' club at the game, and agreed
to act. When McGill was engaged in
many a gridiron battle, Hughes
was on hand to lead the rooters, and
the manner in which he carried out
his task counted a great deal in en-
couraging the team along.

It is said that Laval is also con-
sidering the idea of organizing for
the game, and to outdo the French-
men it will be necessary for the Mc-
Gill men to turn out in large num-
bers. Next week will see arrange-
ments practically completed for the
demonstration. Two or three root-
ers' practices will precede the game.

PRESENT METHOD QUITE ADEQUATE SAYS DR. FRYER

Daily Oral "Quiz" Defeats
Every Academic Purpose.

**QUESTION OF INDIVIDU-
ALITY.**

Frenzied Scramble to Get Ver-
batim Records Pernicious.

Appropos with the question of a dif-
ferent system of lecturing, which has
been so prominently discussed by the
students lately, and on which Dr.
Stephen Leacock expressed his views
last week, one of our associate edi-
tors called on Dr. Fryer last night for
an interview. Dr. Fryer received the
"Daily" representative with the ex-
treme kindness and politeness which
characterizes him.

"Do you think, Dr. Fryer," our re-
presentative asked, "it would save
time and make it more profitable to
have students if an outline of the lec-
tures was printed and handed to
them? Could this be done, would it
not be profitable to use the lecture
hour for discussion on important
points? Students who would care
for additional notes could add these
on the margin of the sheets."

This question was a challenge to
an opinion which would be of great
importance to the subject under con-
sideration, and Dr. Fryer, carefully
answered as follows:

"McGill students, I often think, do
not appreciate their good fortune in
the method of instruction followed
(Continued on Page 2.)

GREAT CRISIS IN HISTORY OF POLISH PEOPLE

Austria, Russia and Prussia
Formed League to Despoil
Poland.

TREATY OF VIENNA MADE.

Austrian Poles More Contented
With Their Lot Than Other
Subjected Race.

Dr. Colby, continuing his lecture
of last Monday on the "Polish Ques-
tion," commenced by briefly summar-
izing the previous events in Polish
history which he had already spoken
about. Yesterday's lecture com-
menced with the accession of Stanis-
las Poniatowski to the throne, where
he had been placed by Catherine II. of
Russia, with the co-operation of Fred-
erick II. of Prussia.

This had been no sooner done than
Russia and Prussia began to prepare
for the time when Poland could be
dismembered without danger. Prince
Nicholas Repnin, was sent to War-
saw to represent Russia, and to build
up a Russo-Prussian party among
the nobles of the country. Repnin
did his work well, even going so far
as to manage that a large part of
the permanent troops of Poniatowski
should be Russian.

The next thing necessary was a
pretext with some foundation, and
Catherine and Frederick did not have
much difficulty in discovering sev-
eral. These were first—the general
disturbance throughout the country,
a disturbance which had been care-
fully fostered by Repnin, and second
—the unfortunate position occupied
by the religious dissenters. In a
general way the whole country was
Roman Catholic, not over 10 per
cent. of the population being Dissen-
ters.

Early in 1772 the time for the first
partition of Poland was thought to
be ripe. Maria Theresa, of Austria,
was approached this year with re-
gard to her participation of the
spoils, and with much seeming re-
luctance she at last consented, and
before the end of 1772 Austria, Rus-
sia and Prussia had leagued together
to despoil Poland.

Through this the initial partition
was accomplished much more
smoothly than it would otherwise
have been. In this partition Poland
lost one-fifth of her territory, Prussia
gaining lands on the Lower Vistula,
Austria a portion of Western Gal-
icia, and Russia's frontier, merely
moving somewhat westward.

Poland had a fighting chance to
save herself in 1786, before the next
partition took place. Through a war
with Turkey, Russia's affairs were
not of the best, and Prussia and Aus-
tria were represented by rulers of
small political capacity — for Maria
Theresa had passed, and her son
ruled in her stead. Poland did at-
tempt to free herself from the yoke
under the able leadership of Prince
Joseph Poniatowski and Kosciuszko.
This revolt, led by these two great
leaders, failed, and by its failure
caused the second and greatest of
the three partitions.

By this partition of 1793, the area
of Poland was reduced to one-third
of its original area. Russia profited
most by this deal, although Prussia's
share was not small, while Austria
received considerable territory in the
neighbourhood of Cracow.

The third and last partition took
place two years later, in 1795, and by
it Poland ceased to exist as an inde-
pendent kingdom.

Since that date many efforts have
been made to free Poland, but none
of importance, down to the uprising of
1863. At the treaty of Vienna the
Polish question was decidedly a
vexing one; finally, by this treaty
the control of the greater part of Po-
land was vested with Russia, and it
is with Russia that Poland is ever as-
sociated to the popular mind.

The revolution of 1863 by the Poles
gave Bismarck, who was then Prus-
sian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, a
chance to solidify Russian and Prus-
sian amicability, a point of much
(Continued on Page 3.)

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McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published Every Day Except Sunday by

Editorial Department Up. 433.
Business Department Up. 433.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

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WHAT OF CLASS HOCKEY?

Of all times of the year the present should be the time when we are on the eve of great things. Now is the time when we are inclined to rest upon our oars in regard to studying with the thought of impending examinations being more or less remote. It is at such a time when men have the time, the tendency and the willingness to enter into the spirit of athletics that the greatest effort should be made to have all college organizations, going, live concerns.

Thus far there has been a very noticeable lack of initiative on the part of the hockey organization to promote or foster competition of class or faculty teams. The skating season will, at the best, not be longer than six or seven weeks, and if any sort of satisfactory schedule is to be arranged, it means "getting busy" in the quickest possible time. So far as it is known, none of the teams have yet indulged in any practices, and it is extremely doubtful if class teams have been selected. What is wanted at this time is immediate action, for it is only in this way that it will be at all worth while entering teams to compete. In the past the lack of practice or the want of it has made many of the class games little less than a farce, or at any rate altogether too one-sided. By starting early all teams will have an opportunity to choose the best available material, and work it into proper shape.

The splendid results which attended the inter-faculty football series last fall has brought out a point which should not be overlooked in the hockey programme just now, and it is whether or not it would not be better to do away with class hockey for the present, and make all the games inter-faculty. There are certain years at the University which would find it difficult to muster enough men who skated—let alone ever handled a hockey stick—to make the games worth while, and even so, they would be relying on nearly every man to turn out who could manage in any way. From past experience we are certain such a state of affairs is too risky an undertaking. Were inter-faculty hockey played it would give the situation an entirely different complexion, and the friendly rivalry, as exhibited at the football games, would then serve as a needed incentive to the support of the competing teams.

EDITORIAL NOTE

We desire to call attention to the article which appears on the front page containing an interview with Dr. Fryer, of the Faculty of Arts, concerning the system of printing notes in relation to the means at present employed by students. Dr. Fryer went to considerable pains to make his opinion cover the field to as great a degree as possible, and his position as Associate Professor of History should call for more than passing consideration.

PRESENT METHODS QUITE ADEQUATE, SAYS DR. FRYER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

here. The lecture, whenever the subject admits a formal presentation, has always seemed to me preferable to its alternative, the recitation. Even now I will recall with something of horror, the dull weary classes of my own days with a bored and indifferent professor throwing questions at random to a class from one to two hundred students, each supposed to have done beforehand two hours of assigned reading. The class took its tone always from the least able students, and dragged its way with hopeless and aimless effort through a session. In small advanced classes of the Senior years, a recitation that is really a discussion can be pursued, to great advantage, but the daily oral "quiz" in the large mixed classes of the Junior years defeats almost every worth-while academic purpose. My own experience leads me under all circumstances to prefer the lecture.

Of course there is more than one way of giving a lecture. To urge a uniform method or style seems to me, Dr. Fryer continued, quite undesirable and short-sighted. Each lecturer has his own individual manner of trying to make his subject vivid and intelligible. The more he follows his own inclination in this respect the better. I have known some who like a carefully written disquisition. It is a truly admirable method; for it lends itself to a dignified measured presentation. I have known others who appear to give class room lectures quite extemporaneously. It is a method with obvious advantages; it makes for fluency and often achieves a popular emotional effect. But I think it generally untrustworthy as a means of academic instruction.

Now, to propose, as your question does, said Dr. Fryer, that either type of lecturer should waive his natural inclination and be obliged to talk discursively from a printed syllabus, is to suggest that each should do violence to his own individuality. For, after all, a class-room lecturer is the best judge of just how his own resources in matter, diction, and delivery can be utilized with best effect in conveying instruction in his own particular subject. To observe a set procedure, would mean to sacrifice part of the distinctive style each lecturer cultivates, and to reduce all lectures to a repellent sameness. Diversity in method, as in personality, makes the very essence of College atmosphere as distinct from school.

If I am not mistaken, Dr. Fryer went on, the reason why you would like all lectures given in a new uniform way or by a uniform procedure is to make it easier to take notes. I don't think that is a preposterous idea?

What can it matter to anyone how notes are taken? Note-taking is not an end in itself. When done sensibly it may be, and often is, a great help towards mental concentration during a lecture and towards definiteness of expression. And for some reason or other, it does give a student confidence, and assurance to have a record in his own handwriting of what has been said and explained in the classroom. It helps to dispel the uncomfortable hysteria that frequently precedes an examination. This, a printed syllabus, never seems to do. You feel that if you yourself have taken copious notes, you are somehow safely assured against surprises in the fatal three hours at the close of the session. I mention this, because I have often pondered over the frantic note-taking I have had to witness occasionally; a practice which still remains a mystery to me unless this psychological explanation be valid.

Speaking for myself, Dr. Fryer resumed after a pause, I have often wished that some rational form of note-taking could be cultivated. As a rule, students are taking down too much and are trying for a verbatim report. This is really a mechanical and not an intellectual feat. I am not saying that under certain circumstances and with a certain type of lecture such a method is not desirable; undoubtedly, it is desirable. But I do not think that in many cases the frenzied scramble to get down a verbatim record defeats its own end. It is as your question suggests, a waste of time; and mentally a rather vicious effort. But I do not think that printed outlines could check or cure such a vice.

Speaking for myself again, I much prefer a running record of what is delivered, so that the record which stands for reference later, does not take more than two pages, one, to a lecture. There need be no uniform way of taking notes. It is an individual matter. Nor need the same method be followed by each student for all subjects. A course in theory requires quite a different attack from the courses that are narrative or purely expository. But if note-taking is carried to such an extent that it becomes positively a burden (and that appears to be the reason for your present protest against it), the trouble seems to me can lie only with the note-taking. Cultivate an elastic and adaptable system of taking notes, and doesn't the difficulty vanish? It strikes me as a rather curious idea,—in fact I had almost said as an unscholarly presumption—to think that lectures should be all framed in such a way as to meet the needs of a uniform and simplified system of taking notes! I don't rather the present tradition of exhaustion (and exhausting) note-taking that needs to be changed, and not the lecture system?

CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached for PUBLICATION.

Editor of McGill Daily:

Dear Sir,—Having noticed, in the correspondence column of today's issue of the McGill Daily, an enquiry made by a portion of the Executive of the Class of Arts '17 as to the reason why a certain part of the proceedings had at a recent meeting of that class was not reported in the columns of the Daily, I would like to offer a word of explanation on that point.

On the evening of the day on which the meeting in question was held, a member of the Class of Arts '17, who is also a member of the Executive of the Literary and Debating Society, communicated with me by telephone, and informed me of the fact that a motion had been held and that a motion had been passed which referred to a motion recently adopted by the Students' Council referring to the Literary and Debating Society. He had previously discussed with me the motion adopted by the Students' Council, and I think, clearly understood the spirit of this motion.

Referring to the meeting of Arts '17, he expressed the opinion that this motion was the result of a misunderstanding of the spirit of the motion by the Students' Council, that if the motion of the Students' Council were clearly understood, there would be no cause for any dissatisfaction on the part of the Executive of the Literary and Debating Society or in any other quarter, and that the giving of further publicity to the matter could only lead to the increase of an unpleasantness which had its root solely in a misunderstanding. I have been given to understand that the president of the Literary and Debating Society concurs in the opinion that any unpleasantness which may have existed was directly and solely due to a misunderstanding.

In view of the circumstances noted, I was asked, as President of the Council which controls the editorial policy of the Daily, to request that the motion adopted by the Class of Arts '17 should not be mentioned in the Daily report of the proceedings at this meeting. Entirely agreeing with the view expressed, I communicated with the Daily office, and requested that this motion be not mentioned in the report of the meeting referred to. However, as the Executive of the Class of Arts '17 have expressed their desire that this motion should have been reported in the Daily, I am asking the editor to report the same in the next issue of this paper.

Throughout the college session, I have made a point of carefully reading the different issues of the Daily as they come out, but I have not had occasion to notice the publication of any matters which are of a nature to involve the Students' Council in an apology or in a confession of fault or negligence of any kind. However, as it is conceivable that circumstances, of which I and the Council am unaware, may exist in a certain section of the student body which may lead to certain articles a significance which would not be attached by a reader who is unaware of these circumstances, I would like to express the wish and hope that if it be thought that an improper use has been made at any time or in any way of the columns of the Daily, any persons knowing of this should draw the matter to the attention of the Council, which would be very careful to give such information their immediate and most careful attention.

Hoping that the explanation contained in the opening paragraphs of this letter is satisfactory, and assuring you that in asking that the motion in question be not reported, both the particular member of the Literary and Debating Society Executive and myself were acting in the best of faith, not only in respect to the interests of the student body as a whole, and of the Literary and Debating Society in particular, but also to the Class of Arts '17, I am,

Yours truly,
FRANK B. COMMON,
President Students' Council.

31st JANUARY, 1917.
(ED. NOTE.—If G. W. Bourke will send in the text of the resolution referred to we shall be only too glad to publish it in accordance with the directions contained in the above letter.)

STUDY OF LATIN ABOLISHED IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

education is to develop, and he obeys him, in the lesson books provided by the Department for History the deeds of the Hohenzollerns for 500 years back are the chief theme. Indeed, the Emperor accused the higher schools of being responsible for the growth of social democracy of late years. A decree of the Minister abolished the study of Latin in many of the gymnasia. The great German poet has ever been canonized, and the Minister of Education said that Goethe's house should be erected above the manger of Bethlehem. The Minister of Education received an annual income of \$62,000,000 to carry on his work, and this sum is a powerful lever. If a professor of a University has social democratic tendencies, the Minister can deprive him of his seat, and can appoint a professor in his place. He uses his influence to have patriotic digressions introduced in all courses. The nomination of professors is in his hands, and he takes good care that their political views shall be orthodox. There are state catalogues for all museums and art galleries, even for private collections, but bureaucratic administration of fine arts tends to produce poor artists. Collections of modern French art are discouraged. A few years ago the director of the Berlin National Museum was discharged because of the interest he took in French pictures. All contributions must be submitted to the Kaiser. In this case the Kaiser allowed certain French pictures to be

McCULLCH COMES UP ANOTHER NOTCH

Holds Third Place Among Scorers By his Tally in the National Game.

Billy Young added to his lead in the goal scoring records last Monday when he dented the nets twice to Behan's once. Behan at the present time is the only close rival that Young has, only two goals separating them. McCulloch, the third man, is six goals behind Young. It is expected "Mac" will improve his relative position greatly in the remaining games, as his work is by far better than what it was in the first games. In his last two games he scored three points, bringing him from way behind to his present place. The most noticeable point about the list of scorers is the way the Loyola wings are bunched. Three men, Slater, Magee and Gallery, all have records of four goals, showing a remarkably well balanced forward line. They are all consistent scorers, and the fact that all three are equal seems to evidence great team work.

The following is the list of leading scorers to date:

Young, 24th	11
Behan, McGill	9
McCulloch, McGill	5
Laurendeau, Laval	4
Spriggins, Laval	4
Magee, Loyola	4
Slater, Loyola	4
Gallery, Loyola	4
Davison, Shamrock	3
Musgrove, Shamrock	3
Desbiens, Laval	3
Imoges, Laval	3
Richardson, 24th	3
Roberts, 24th	3
Brown, Shamrock	3
Dandurand, National	3
Church, 24th	2
Longman, Loyola	2
Dufresne, Laval	2
Pontbriand, Laval	2

LEUT. MOYSE RETURNING.

Second Lieut. R. E. Moyses, Law '14, who has been on sick leave for some weeks in the city at the home of his parents, Dr. Charles E. Moyses and Mrs. Moyses, leaves to-day for England, there to be sent to France to rejoin the Bedfordshire Regiment. Second Lieut. Moyses originally enlisted with the First University Company under Capt. Gregor Barclay, was promoted from the ranks. He was wounded some time ago. Two other brothers are in khaki.

BACK FROM LONG TRIP.

E. A. Corbett, M.A., general secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A., and acting National Secretary of the Student Y. M. C. A. movement, has returned from an extended tour of the Canadian West, in the course of which he visited all the leading educational centres from Winnipeg to Vancouver. He reported that the effects of the war upon the different Universities and colleges are most noticeable.

passed, then altered his decision. The director was censured and ensuing intrigue lost him his position.

The general tendency of the German education is towards undemocratic narrowness.

The middle and lower classes are not admitted to the universities, they are forbidden to turn their attention to politics, so their energies are devoted to industrialism, and their views of life become purely material. Germany has evolved many remarkable by-products of chemistry, but she is not a leader in education. The progress in science has added to the materialistic possessions of the world, but has not contributed to its real culture.

We must realize that the issues of this war are the issues of our respective cultures or civilizations. The struggle between the Prussian mode of thought and method of life, and the Anglo-French one. It does not matter so much whether we crush Prussia or not, but we must stop the Prussianization of the world. The deterioration of culture which has been going on in Germany is also at work in the rest of the world; it is the materialistic plutocratic tendency. The doctrine that Germany should lead the world was preached by a poor but ambitious people, and they were led to believe that war was a spiritual disinfectant, and that necessity knows no law. Thus the altruistic culture of older Germany was destroyed. Force, science and efficiency were to be imposed upon the world. We have to face the same danger. Prussian force may take the form of aggressive patriotism, and scientific efficiency, that of material greed.

German commercial and educational ideals have spread all over the world. The military spirit is found in other countries besides Germany,—the doctrine that bombs and dollars are the only things. All nations are infected with the poison of selfishness. This is a war that cannot be waged in one generation; it falls upon those who are left at home, too, upon the children, the citizens of tomorrow. The responsibility does not rest on conferences alone, but on the individual, and we, as individuals, are guilty of arrogant selfishness; we translate liberty as the opportunity for license; we are full of anti-socialism. Individual service is the foundation upon which our salvation rests, and that means individual sacrifice. It is our present duty to win the war, and we cannot expect to do this till every man and woman practices national service. We want men, women and munitions, also principles and ideals. Neutrality means moral indifference.

Our hope is that the other nations have not developed so far along the lines of aggressive nationalism and greed as Germany has. We must pull down the gods of materialism and force. Belgium and France have learned their lesson through bitter sacrifice, and Great Britain is slowly learning it. We also have been led astray by fake ideals. The sins of Germany are our in so far as we worship material force and expediency.

If a country is worth dying for it surely is worth living for. Our privilege is great; as we sow, so shall our children reap. We must go back to simplicity, sincerity, and healthy effort, we who are so apt to believe in the strength of machinery, of organization.

Mrs. Huntley Drummond moved a vote of thanks to Miss Reid for her most interesting lecture.

SCOT. UNDERGRAD MEETS PROF. WHO KNOWS DR. ADAMS

Almer Gagnier Met Prof. Gregory of Glasgow University.

WILL GO TO FRONT SOON.

He Has Been Recommended For Work on Fast Scout Aeroplanes.

The following letter has been received from the Wright School of Flying at Toronto from Flight Sub-Lieut. Almer J. Gagnier, R.N., of the Royal Naval Air Service. Before enlisting he was a member of Sci. '17. He attended Toronto last summer, and sailed for England at the beginning of last September. He also attended the C. O. T. C. camp at Niagara.

He says in part:

"Well, old top, I guess I'll be in France inside the next three weeks—either there or on some foreign service. I have just been recommended for fast scout machines, so I guess that means fighting for me. I will be flying Nieuports next week. They go about 100 miles per hour. Not so slow, eh? After that I'll be up for exams. It seems I can never get clear of exams. Do you remember old Tom Fergie? It was he who first got me thinking of this game. He went down to California last spring. He is up here now with us.

"We had six days leave for Christmas. Ross Johnson, Roy Allan and I went up through Scotland. We saw some fine old castles and palaces up there. All real old ones, too. 1068 and 1700 was the date of some of them. We certainly had an interesting trip. We went through the University of Glasgow, and had quite a look at their Geological Museum. It was fine, but in some respects I did not think it quite came up to ours. We also had the good fortune to meet and have a chat with Professor Gregory, the Geologist of the University. He knew Dr. Adams quite well.

"The Scotch people are the quaintest lot you'd ever expect to meet. Slow and easy going, even their accent up there is captivating. Some time in the future I hope to make a trip away back in the Highlands, and study the characters in there. They tell me it is great.

"When I got back it wasn't long before I was back at the old grind again. I was in the air for three and a half hours continuously the other day in a high wind. Went on a cross-country flight. Had a hard time making headway, but got to Nottingham, and then got lost in the mist, steered back to another town by compass. Landed there and ascertained bearings. Got away again and got home O.K. Pretty tired, though very bumpy.

I get some Dailies now and again, and I see where old '17 is pretty well shot up. The year that I looked forward to so much for such a long time has arrived, but what has it brought me? In 9 more days I'll be 31, a day that I fully intended should be celebrated at home. But here I am. Then also it means good-bye to a degree for a while. If I ever get back it will mean a tremendous amount of preparation and review beforehand; but somehow I think I will.

"I met an awful bunch of fellows in London just before Christmas. It certainly was good to see them. Up in camp here the same old little calls occur regularly as they did at Niagara. I often look at the pictures I got there, and remember the good times we had in our bunch.

"Tell the rest of the bunch I'll write to each of them in turn, but all the letters are as much for them all as for the special one written to; hence they should all answer each one! I know that in Fourth Year you must have loads of time!"

UNUSUAL CASE WAS DISCUSSED BY A. A.

Applications from Basketball Club and Hockey Team are Granted.

A very busy meeting of the Athletic Association was held at the Union yesterday to dispose of a varied assortment of correspondence. The members of the Association in attendance were Pitts, Branch, Lamb, Rooney, Smelzer, Gerrie, S. Rothschild, Arts '20, made application for permission to play outside hockey. The request was refused.

The report of the Hockey Club was read and approved as read. A letter to the secretary from A. G. Stuart, of Winnipeg, was read, asking the Association to grant him a new "M." Stuart won his letter in 1910, when he was a member of The Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club. The request was granted.

The greater part of the discussion was caused by a letter from a student of the University asking permission to play hockey with the Star Hockey Club. The student in question has been for some time under suspension by the Association, and had played with that team without the permission of the Association, and while under the ban. It was decided that the matter be reported to the Athletics' Committee of Corporation, with copies of the student's letter and particulars. Because of the facts of the case, the Association could do nothing but refuse his request.

The Basketball Club were given permission to make arrangements with the Ottawa Basketball Club, the game to be played in Ottawa some time in the month of February.

Mr. Rooney asked permission of the Association to allow a Junior Hockey Team to play a game with the Mount St. Louis Hockey Club at the Jubilee Rink on Friday, February 2nd. Permission was granted.

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ECLIPSE OF SUN PREDICTED.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on June 8, 1918, according to advice received from the Lick Observatory which is already planning its observations of the coming phenomenon. Expeditions will be sent to Spain, Egypt, Labrador, Java, Georgia, and other parts of the earth under the auspices of the University. Lectures on the eclipse will be given from time to time by local astronomers.

Photo — WINDSOR — Plays

TO-DAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, DANIEL FROHMAN presents LOUIS HUFF and JACK PICKFORD

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PENSION COMMISSION.

The Canadian Government has now established a Pension Commissioners' Office for Canada, and the Commission desires that in order to deal with all communications as expeditiously as possible, all letters should be sent direct to the offices at Ottawa. If this is not done there will always be a considerable delay entailed. The officials of the various Patriotic Fund Associations and the Military Hospitals' Commission have generously put their services in regard to information at the command of all who wish to write to the Commission. In order to give further opportunity to the people, and more consideration to the many enquiries the Commission has also opened offices at Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, where one can obtain any desired information on the matter of pensions.

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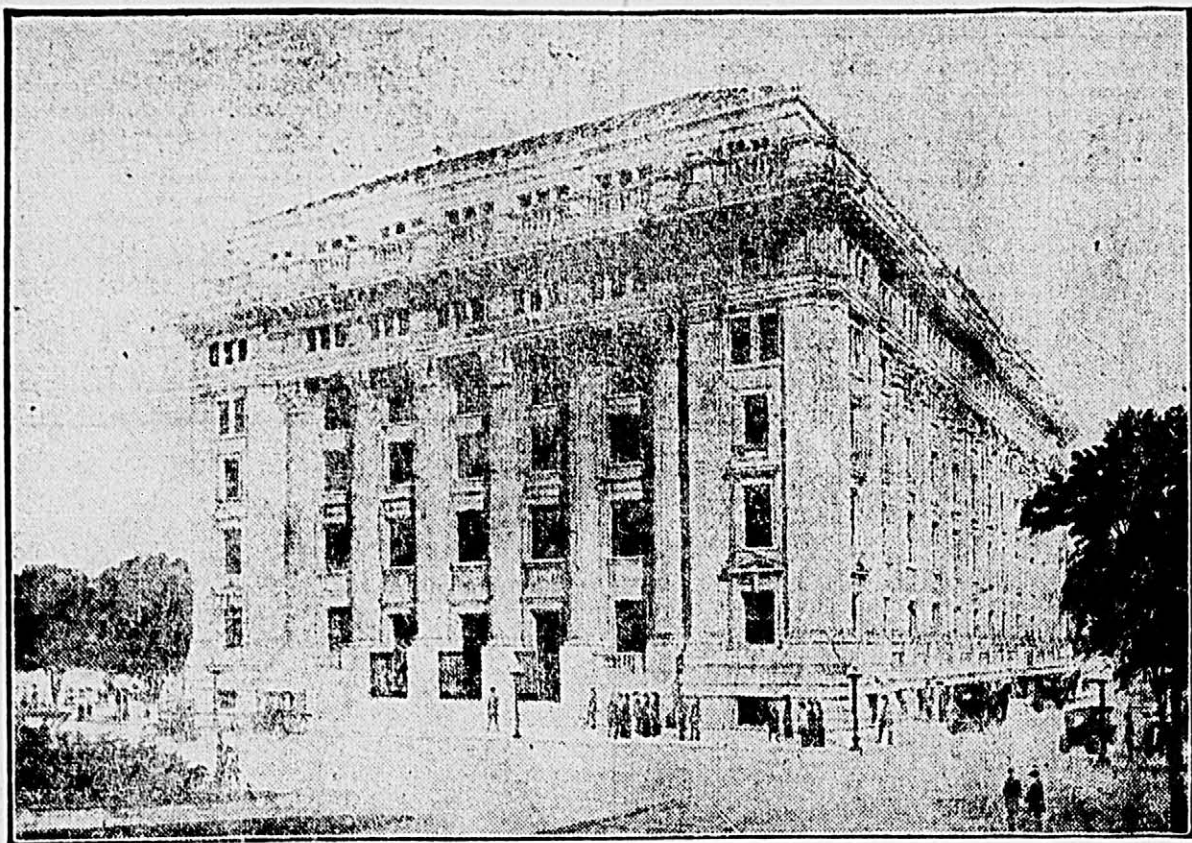
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CLASS HOCKEY.

There will be a meeting between the managers of the various class teams and the Hockey Club this afternoon at five o'clock, at the Union, for the purpose of allotting hockey hours. It will be necessary for any team which requires hours to be represented in order that the hours may be settled satisfactorily and without conflict.

PRACTICE FOR THE BASKETBALL TEAMS

Players Will Not Get a Chance Unless They Are Out At Practices.

The Basketball Club will hold a practice to-night at 5.15, at the Central Y. M. C. A. Owing to the approach of the Shamrock game, it is imperative that every man can possibly do so, be on hand and partake in the practice. Unless there is some reasonable excuse for non-attendance at practices in the future, a continued absence from practice will disqualify a man from participation in the games of the club. This is not being done as a penalty for non-attendance as much as to play fair to the men who turn out faithfully to all the practices. The Athletic Association have expressed themselves as in favor of arranging a game with the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. at Ottawa, and the management expect to take steps immediately to utilize one of McGill's open dates for the trip. The following men are urged to make a special effort to be out promptly this evening in order that the full hour may be spent for practice, with no delay waiting for the rest of the men to turn up: Upham, Hearze, Pitts, Fox, Neilson, Ferguson, Bourke, McGregor, MacPhail, Cushing, Davis, Bulger, Austin and Fitzgerald.

GREAT CRISIS IN HISTORY OF POLISH PEOPLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

value to Prussia at this time. The Polish question of to-day now comes to the fore against this background of misfortunes. Perhaps one of the important phases on this is due to the treatment of the Poles by the various countries under whose rule they had come.
Briefly summarized, we might say that Austrian Poles are more contented with their lot than any of the subjected race under the other countries' rule. However great the hardships suffered by the Poles under the rule of their conquerors, they have never ceased to hope and look for the re-establishment of their country as a separate kingdom. Now she has reached, perhaps, her greatest opportunity of achieving this dream. Both the Allies and the Central Powers have promised her this pending a successful conclusion of the war.
It is to be noted, though, that the German proclamation is one of doubtful character, which the Poles should and do view, with suspicion.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

The Senior Hockey team will practice again on the Campus Rink to-night at eight o'clock. The goal-tenders are especially requested to get out, as they are more or less essential to good practice at shooting. The following men are requested to turn out: Rooney, Scott, McTigue, McCulloch, Behan, Fraser, Whitecomb, Cully, Anderson, Robillard, Poe, Beach and Kelly.

SENIOR HOCKEYISTS START ANOTHER WEEK

Ten Men Out Last Night in First of Series of Practices.

The Senior Hockey team started on its week of hard work in preparation for the game against Loyola, next Monday, when about ten of the men came over to the Campus Rink and indulged in an hour's steady grind last night. The practice was somewhat handicapped by the lack of goal keepers, but Manager Moore donned a semi-uniform and went in for a while. The Senior wing men took one side of the ice, while the defence men stacked up against them. Cully and Fraser were in defence against McCulloch, Rooney and Poe. Behan was out, but did not go on the ice, as he is still not up to scratch. This time it is not his eyesight that kept him out, but a badly elevated tooth. The team will practice every day this week. They realize that the game against Loyola will very likely prove a battle royal, and are leaving no step untaken that will bring them more chances to win. The feature of the practice was the skating of Fraser. He is improving daily and his improved work will undoubtedly help the team greatly in their argument with Loyola. It seems to be practically essential that they win on Monday to have a chance at the championship, Loyola not having lost a game for several weeks, and still going as strong as ever. This is the first time the hockey squad has used the Campus rink since the beginning of the war.

CAPT. MOLES IN FRANCE.

Cable advices from London are to the effect that Captain E. B. Moles, Med. '96, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been sent to France. Capt. Moles has been overseas for a year, during that period being engaged in hospital work. He was practising at Brockville, Ont., when he enlisted.

STUDENT TAKES MERCURY.

A sophomore at the University of Illinois, took bichloride of mercury recently, mistaking it for a harmless remedy for nervousness, and is now seriously ill.

JUST TALK

—By T. J.

"Have YOU noticed it?"
I am sure you have—the epidemic of "fussing," which is sweeping over our hitherto demure and sedate University life. In every collection of the two sexes we find men—and women—who make it one of their aims in life to see how many strings they can secure to their bows and conversely how many beaux they can have on strings. I anticipate a howl to arise from the masses to the effect that "T. J. is a woman hater." I refuse to answer the accusation, but surely that won't prevent me from "just talking" on the subject.
That class of men whom we are pleased to call "women haters" seem to be somewhat rare here at McGill if I am to judge by appearances. Yet if Dame Rumor is to be believed we have with us at least one professed woman hater. I heard a girl say on the other day "My! I think such people are so interesting!" Then she went on to add "You know when they do fall, they fall twice as hard," and to tell you the truth, I think that she was pretty nearly correct. A man who is a really and truly dyed-in-the-wool woman hater I would expect would go down the Milton street entrance from the grounds rather than walk down the main roadway on the Campus. His less rabid brother walks past the ladies, but carefully gazes over their heads at the students on the Campus or the boys snapping the signalling flags. Some men—I happen to know a few of them—profess absolute distrust of everything that wears a skirt and talk disparagingly of the various females who are so unlucky as to have come under their observation in the past. I am tempted to jump to the conclusion, when they talk like this, that they have been placed in cold storage by some girl whom they secretly admired—

But, there! I'm getting away from what I started out about—"fussing." It might be a surprise to you, to know that one of the students, I won't tell you his name nor the Faculty in which he is, made a peculiar statement at his class dinner not long ago. His exact words were, "The most 'pressing' business now on our hands is the next fussing party!" It is also rumored that, when the Tea Room was in operation, he stood at the corner of Strathcona Hall, Monday and Friday evenings, waiting for a young lady in order to bring her in for a bite of toast and cake and a cup of coffee. It would have been a good thing if more fellows had done that, but what struck me at the time was that he would be the last man in the University I'd expect to see do it. You know the song about "Some little bug will get you?" Well, the fussing bug stung him and the queens "got" him—so there you are.
Walking up the Campus Monday afternoon, I passed four fellows just at the point where the sidewalk over to the Library strikes off. One chap said, "Well, s'long, I'm going over this way," meaning the Library. Immediately a chorus of voices said, "Ah! The old fusser! Going Queening again! Give her a rest, she's sick looking at you," but little things like that would not stop him apparently, and he trod his rosy path to the fussing parlor.
Isn't it a grand place for the boys and girls to ogle on another? I had been hearing of the possibilities which the Rodaph building afforded as a stamping ground for Cupid's cohorts, so I betook myself Westward, at what I learned was a popular hour of the day. I had arrived a little early, but within five minutes the actors in the pantomime appeared in two's and three's, and the fellows, with two exceptions, made it a point to secure seats as near the reserved tables in the south-west corner of the room as possible. One little Donalda in "a little black bonnet," but not the same one of which A. S. N. sings, although she was there, took a pair of roving eyes that took in every person and thing in view, and that were finally arrested in their dance about the room by—yours truly. You see, I was a new objective on the mashing horizon, so I had to be classified and marked for further reference. Her companion, who wore a red hat, couldn't, it seemed, enlighten her on the question of identification.
An Arts man was using his eyes to great advantage, a benign destiny having endowed him with the ability to close one or both of them at will. The young lady who was receiving the wireless message used to smile, and almost blush in a demure and becoming manner. The book which she was supposed to be reading must have been one of those prescribed as compulsory, if I am to judge by the attention which she devoted to it. The S.O.S. signals which she sent out as soon as he took his place at the table were at once picked up, and thereafter the line was busy, with no chance of anyone else cutting in on them. I heard afterwards that they adjourned to Bryson's, and I presume it is true.
I had to get busy and write this column, so I got up to leave. In doing so I passed close by one of the tables where the fate of men is decided, and one of the fair ones who wore—well I won't tell you what kind of furs, for I think she was the only girl there with that kind—at any rate she allowed her muff to roll off the table beside her and waited long enough to see that I was going to pick it up before she made the attempt to do so. When I handed it to her she smiled sweetly, and thanked me "very, very much." As I passed on I heard her whisper, "That's T. J."

Curses! I was discovered. Then out of the corner of my eye I saw the girl "in the little black bonnet" swing 'round in her chair and heard her exclaim, "Oh! Is that who he is!"
God save the fussers—nothing else can!

YALE BECOMING COMMERCIAL.
The trend among Yale Graduates of the last twelve years has been more to the industrial and commercial pursuits, that is, manufacturing, finance, mercantile business and engineering, than to the professions, including law, the ministry, education and medicine, according to figures given in the directory of living graduates of the university just issued.

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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of six months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4:00 P.M., on Monday, February 12, 1917, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes", "Chairs", "Coal", "Hardware", "Hose", "Oils and Greases", "Painting", "Paint and Oil", "Manilla Rope", "Wire Rope", and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings", for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging plant in Ontario and Quebec during the fiscal year 1917-18.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, Ontario and Quebec", "Tender for Chairs, Ontario and Quebec", etc., etc., as the case may be.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 17, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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The Legal Disabilities of Married Women

—An address by Dean R. W. Lee, B.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

The following address was recently delivered by Dean Lee before the Montreal Women's Club. The status of married women has always been a matter of much controversy, and the clear manner in which the subject is here dealt with will make it a matter of interest not only to Law students, but to the general public.—Ed. Note.

1.—I have taken for the subject of my address "The disabilities of married women in Canada." It is a subject which lies within the sphere of law, since it is the law which creates the disabilities of which I am to speak. But it is also a subject of vital interest to all of us—and particularly to an institution which is doing such useful work as the Montreal Women's Club. My task will be—and this is also my chief difficulty—to attempt to state in terms which will be quite intelligible to an audience which is ours sin of inaccuracy. Between the which we lawyers are accustomed to express in the terminology peculiar to our science, I must avoid obscurity and the use of unfamiliar and technical expressions. On the other hand I must keep clear of the obvious sin of inaccuracy. Between the Scylla and Charybdis of obscurity and inaccuracy I shall steer my course as best I may. I trust that I may at all events rely upon your indulgent kindness.

2.—In order to clear the ground of extraneous matter, let me begin by saying what I am not going to talk about.

First, I am not going to talk about the disabilities of women, but of married women. This rules out questions which fall within the sphere of what we call Public Law, the disqualification of women for the Parliamentary vote, for jury service, for the practice of the legal profession and other such matters.

Secondly—I am not going to talk about the marriage laws, though that is a theme on which a good deal might be said on a fitting occasion.

What I am going to speak of is the disabilities of married women in the sphere of civil law—that is in the ordinary business affairs of everyday life—and particularly in relation to property and to contract. One need not be a lawyer to understand the difference between "neum" and "tuum," and that essentially is the law of property. One need not be a lawyer to understand that if you make a bargain you must stick to it, and that essentially is the law of contract.

So you see I am going to talk about matters which in outline, at all events, are perfectly familiar to all of you.

3.—Now you will ask perhaps, and very naturally, why I can speak of the law relating to married women as a distinct branch of law. A woman, you may think, if after all the same person after marriage as before. My answer to that is that she may be the same person, physically, mentally and morally, but she is not the same person legally. In no legal system known to me is a woman quite the same person after marriage as before. Marriage gives a changed complexion to her personality, so that her capacity to acquire and dispose of property, to make bargains, to take part in legal proceedings—in a word all her legal rights and duties are changed—and, I must add, often changed for the worse by the celebration of marriage.

In fact, in the eye of the law, a married woman is a departure—not to say an aberration—from type. She is treated by the law as something out of the common—something abnormal—just as a boy or girl under 21 years of age is treated by the law as abnormal on the ground of immaturity of understanding, or the madman or lunatic as abnormal on the ground of imbecility of intellect, or the prodigal as abnormal on the ground of feebleness of character.

4.—My object is to tell you what the law is. To explain how it has come to be what it is would lead us astray from the facts of modern life into the intricate and obscure by-paths of historical research. Into such investigations I will not ask

you to enter. Let it suffice to remind you that legal systems, like the civilizations of which they are the expression, have their roots in the remote past. Much of the material of which they consist remains unaltered through long ages, because the facts of human nature remain unaltered. Other parts of the law remain unchanged because men's ideas remain unchanged. Thus the legal disabilities of persons of immature years and of lunatics are the recognition of facts in human nature. They will last so long as systems of law endure upon this earth. But it is not so with the legal disabilities of married women. They need not last so long. They need not last at all. In the law of England and of English Canada they have been wholly removed. In the law of French Canada they remain. But here, too, the current of opinion and of legislation is setting, and will continue to set in favor of freedom.

5.—You are no doubt aware that we have two systems of law in Canada—the French law which obtains in the Province of Quebec—and the English or Common Law, which obtains in the other Provinces. I do not mean to say that the law in all the other Provinces is the same, but it is so nearly the same that for the purposes of this address I can treat it as the same. In substance the capacities and incapacities of married women are the same in Nova Scotia as in Manitoba, the same in Manitoba as in British Columbia. But in Quebec the law is quite different from all the other Provinces. It is more primitive in character. It has been less affected by legislation. I shall speak to you of the legal position of the married woman—first in this Province, and secondly in the other Provinces of Canada.

6.—To speak, then, first of the law of the Province of Quebec. We remark to begin with, that a woman is to a certain extent the arbiter of her own fate. She may marry with a marriage contract or without one. If there is no marriage contract the measure of her disability is determined by the law. If there is a marriage contract she may secure to herself a certain degree of freedom. Let us see what her position is according as she adopts one or other of these alternatives. If a woman marries without a marriage contract there comes into existence immediately upon marriage a community of goods between husband and wife. This means briefly, that the property of the consorts both what they had before marriage and what they acquire after marriage, constitutes a common fund administered by the husband. When the marriage is determined by death the common fund is divided into two equal parts, one half going to the heirs of the deceased husband or wife as the case may be, the other half going to the survivor. The immovable property—that is land and houses—which belonged to the lady before marriage or to which she becomes entitled during the marriage by succession, or an equivalent title, do not fall into the community. It remains the separate property of the wife. But the rents and profits arising from it are treated as common.

7.—The common fund, I have said, is under the administration of the husband. What does that mean? It means that he may deal with it as owner without the consent, and even against the will of his wife. He may sell her stock and shares and gamble away the proceeds. He may mortgage the property, and ready money may go the same road. If anything remains over it may be taken in execution for his debts. As for the wife—short of getting her husband interdicted as a prodigal, or of procuring a separation of goods or a separation from bed and board—all of them rather extreme measures—she is helpless. Such a state of things may seem to you strange and perhaps unjust—but I must remind you that by C. C. Art. 174, "the wife owes obedience to the husband"; and by Art. 1259, "the husband is the head of the conjugal association."

Of course it may be said that the thing cuts both ways, and that the wife has an equal chance with the husband of sharing in the profits which may accrue to the community. This is true. But the fact that the husband administers the common fund puts it at his mercy, while the wife, on her part, exercises no control over it whatever. Nor is the husband's power restricted to the goods of the community. By E. C. Art. 1298 the husband has the administration of the private property of his wife, and by consequence, according to one view, the right to alienate her moveable property.

As regards her land, the married woman is in a better position. It is true that she cannot dispose of it without her husband's consent, for failing that without an order of court. But neither, on the other hand, can he dispose of it without her consent. He can, however, lease her immovables for a period not exceeding nine years, and such lease will bind the wife after the dissolution of the community.

As to appearance in court, a woman quite shortly that a woman married in community of property has no power whatever of binding herself by contract unless her husband becomes a party to the deed or gives his consent in writing. Art. 177. There is an exception in favor of a married woman who is carrying on a public trade with the authorization of her husband. Also she enjoys the privilege of having a banking account of her own to an amount not exceeding \$500, and may deposit to the amount of \$2,000 in certain local Savings Banks.

As to appearance in court, a woman married in community can neither sue nor be sued unless assisted or authorized by her husband. (Art. 176).

8.—Such, then, is the position if a woman has married without marriage contract. By marriage contract she can, within limits, make her position better. The law recognizes various systems which may be established by ante-nuptial agreement. I speak only of that which secures to the married woman the greatest freedom which the law permits—I mean the system of a separation of property. Under this system the wife retains the entire administration of her property, moveable and immovable, and the free enjoyment of her

revenues. (Art. 1422). She cannot alienate her immovables without the special consent of her husband or on his refusal, without being judicially authorized. (Art. 1424). But she can apparently alienate her moveables (Art. 1318), though even this is not free from doubt; and she may do and make alone all acts and contracts connected with the administration of her property (Art. 177). Finally, in matters of simple administration she may sue and be sued alone. (Art. 176).

(To be Concluded To-morrow.)

MEETING OF R. V. C. UNDERGRAD.

A meeting of the Undergraduate Society of the R. V. C. will be held on Friday, Feb. 2nd, at 1 p.m., in the Common Room, for the purpose of deciding what part the R. V. C. will take in the coming campaign for funds for the Red Cross Society and the Patriotic Fund. Whatever is decided upon will affect every one, so it is important that every undergrad should come.

TO HOLD SKATING PARTY.

At a meeting of the "Social" Executives of R. V. C. '19 and Arts '19, consisting of Misses Macnaughton, Cruikshank, Boyd and Macdonald, and Messrs. Noad, McLean, Bussiere and Cross, held yesterday morning, it was decided to hold a "mixer" in the form of a skating party, to be held on Tuesday, February 13th, at 8:15 p.m. on the Campus Rink.

"GROWTH OF MUSICAL LITERATURE" LECTURE.

Dr. Perrin will deliver his fourth lecture on the "Growth of Musical Literature" this evening, at 8:15, in the Conservatorium of Music, the subject of this evening's lecture will be "The Growth of Musical Literature for Piano-forte Duet."

As this lecture brings to an end the series of lectures delivered by Dr. Perrin on this subject, and as all of Dr. Perrin's previous lectures have been largely attended, it is expected that a large number of persons will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing Dr. Perrin speak.

MEETING MED. '17 DINNER COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Graduation Dinner Committee of '17th Year Medicine today at five o'clock in the Smoking Room of the New Medical Building, to make final arrangements for the graduation dinner. The dinner will be held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Graduation Night, February 6th or 7th. President Lowell, of Harvard University, will be present.

A very regrettable feature of past meetings of the committee has been the extremely small attendance, and it is hoped that this afternoon's meeting will be better attended. Members of this committee have been elected to a responsible position, and have signified their acceptance of the responsibility. Undoubtedly it is their duty to attend all meetings of the body to which they have been elected.

Y. M. C. A. BOARD MEETING.

The board of the McGill Y. M. C. A. met yesterday for the transaction of routine business. A. L. Walsh gave a report upon Bible study work since the last meeting, and H. R. Morgan, the treasurer, reported upon the state of the Association's finances. Others present were L. H. Derrier, president; A. B. Hawthorne, secretary; F. W. Almond, assistant treasurer; E. A. Corbett, general secretary; and K. P. Tsolainos, assistant secretary.

SECRETARY FOR FOUR YEARS.

Howard A. Melville, secretary of the Students' Council and assistant secretary-treasurer of the Students' Union, to-day completes four years' service in these offices. Mr. Melville's birthday also falls upon the anniversary of his advent at the University.

WHAT'S ON.

TODAY.
9-10 a.m.—R. V. C. hockey practice.
5-6 p.m.—Meeting of Dinner Executive of Med. '17, in Reading Room.
COMING.
Feb. 2nd.—1 p.m.—R. V. C. Undergrad. meeting in Common Room.
Feb. 6th.—Special Convocation for Meds.
Feb. 13th.—19 Skating Party.

PINS ARE AWARDED.

At a meeting of the Managing Board of McGill Daily, held at the Union last night, pins were awarded as follows:—
Gold—T. J. Kelly and J. E. McLeod.
Silver—A. S. Noad, L. H. Derrier and A. I. Smith.
Bronze—S. J. Usher, H. C. Bussiere, C. F. Kelsch, O. Klineberg, R. H. Parkhill, R. L. Weldon.

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MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.
The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.
SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.
At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.
The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.
Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of L'AVAIL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.
The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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